



# South Sudan - Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 2018

### Overview

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in the country, restricting humanitarian access and hindering the flow of information required by aid partners to deliver humanitarian assistance to populations in need. To address information gaps facing the humanitarian response in South Sudan, REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hard-to-reach areas to inform humanitarian planning and interventions outside formal settlement sites.

Using the AoK methodology, REACH remotely monitors needs and access to services in the Greater

Upper Nile, Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions. AoK data is collected monthly and through multi-sector interviews with the following typology of Key Informants (KIs):

- KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month
- KIs who have had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement. If there is an even number of 'yes/no' responses, data is aggregated as 'no consensus'.

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad shelter and non-food item trends in assessed settlements in January 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**1,704** Key Informants interviewed

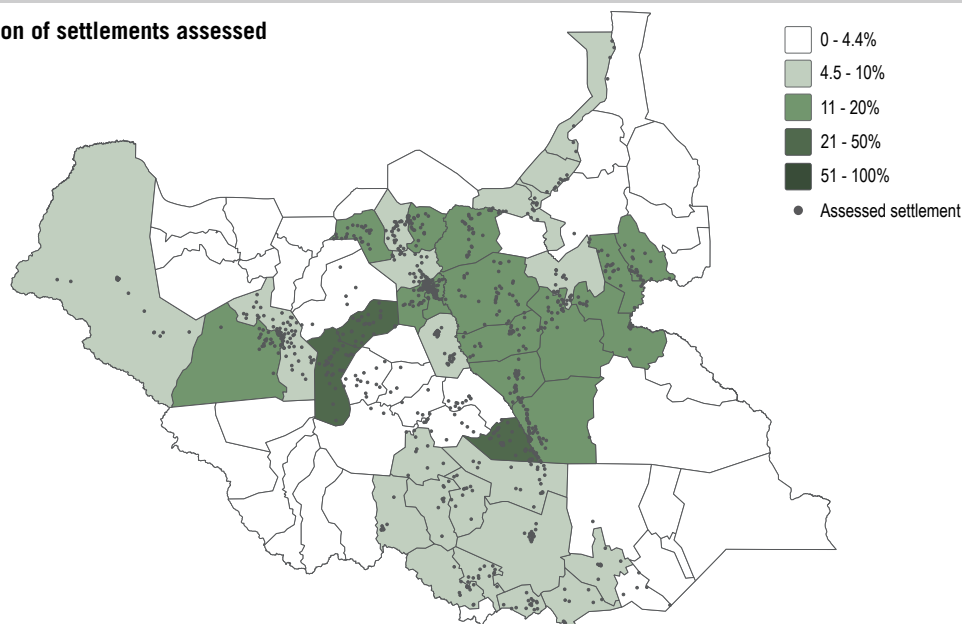
**1,016** Settlements assessed

**49** Counties assessed

**38** Counties with 4.5% or more coverage<sup>1</sup>

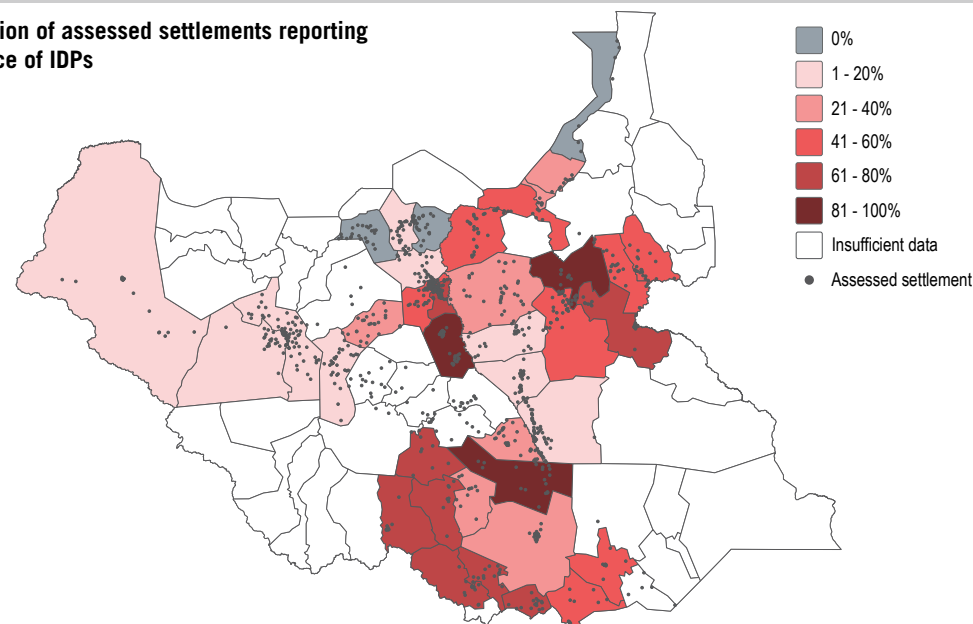
### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed



### IDP Presence

#### Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDPs



<sup>1</sup> Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.



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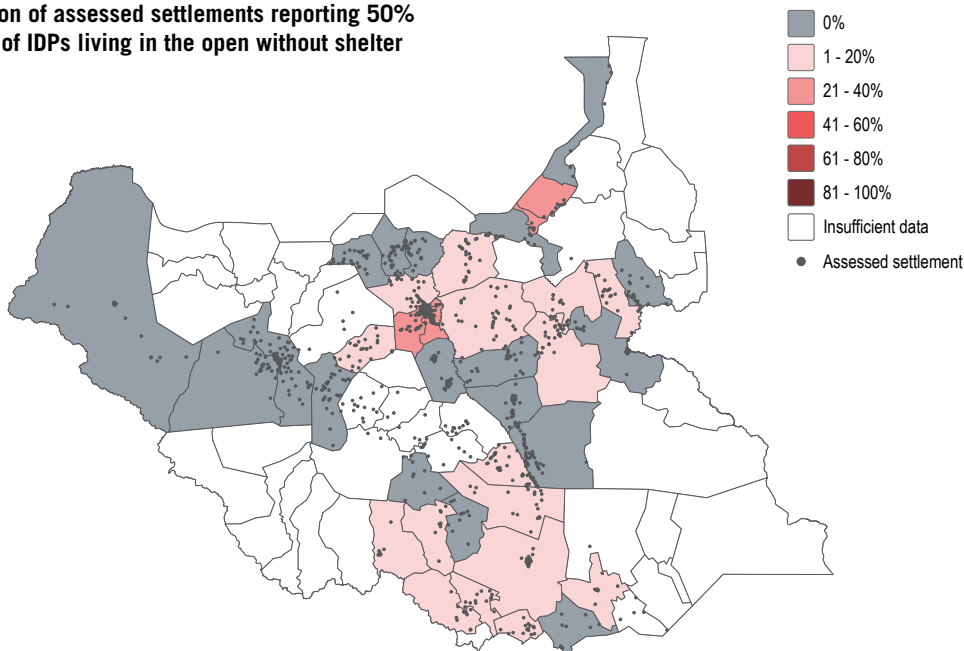
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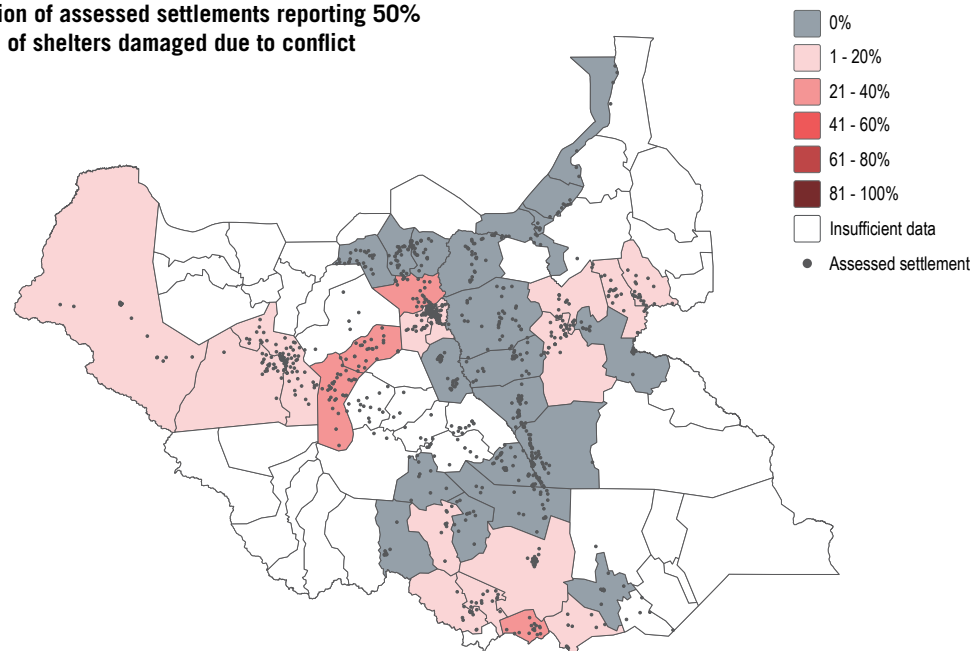
### IDP shelter

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting 50% or more of IDPs living in the open without shelter



### Shelter damage

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting 50% or more of shelters damaged due to conflict



### IDP shelter

Top five assessed counties reporting 50% or more of IDPs living in the open

Malakal	33%	
Leer	31%	
Fashoda	22%	
Mayendit	22%	
Ayod	17%	

Top five assessed counties reporting IDPs primarily living in temporary structures or in the open

Nyiröl	60%	
Mundri West	56%	
Akobo	46%	
Kajo-keji	31%	
Uror	28%	

### Shelter damage

Top five assessed counties reporting settlements with 50% or more of shelters damaged due to conflict

Tonj South	35%	
Tonj East	33%	
Kajo-keji	31%	
Koch	22%	
Mayendit	17%	

Top five assessed counties reporting any severity of shelter damage due to conflict

Tonj South	69%	
Tonj East	50%	
Kajo-keji	40%	
Koch	32%	
Magwi	30%	



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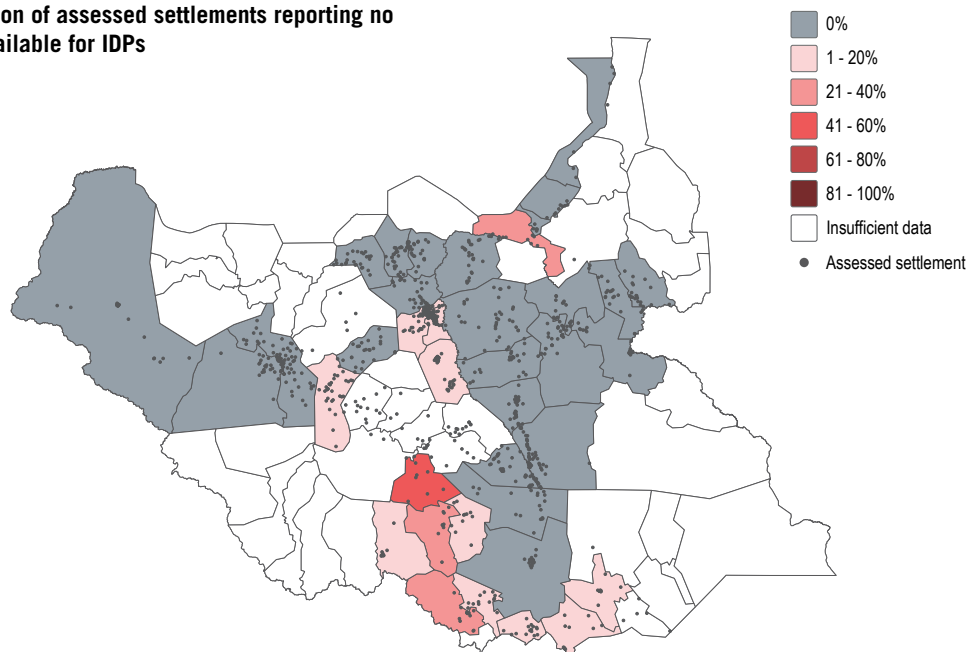
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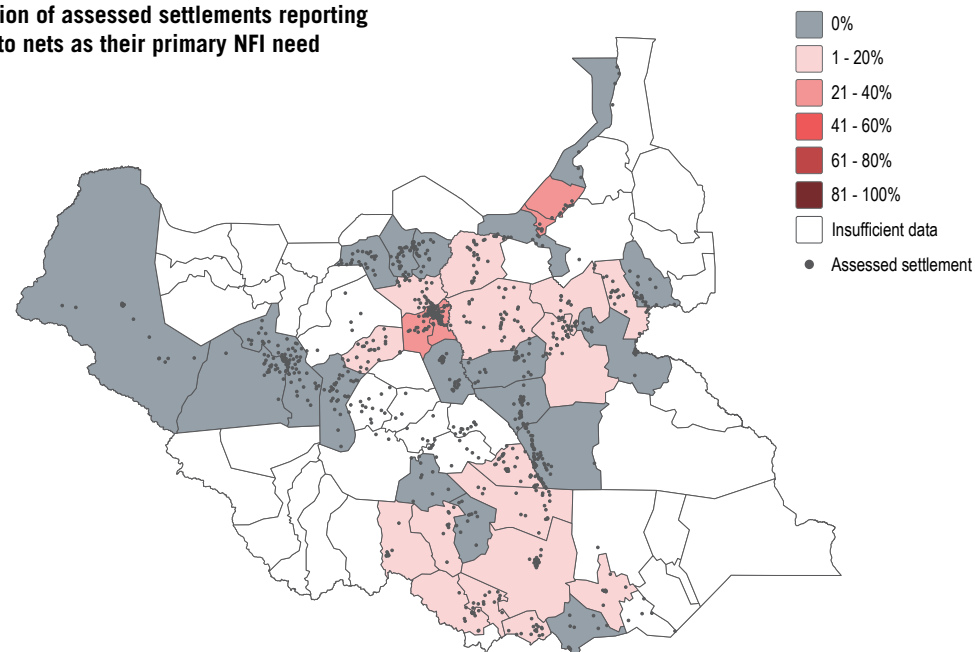
January 2018

### NFI Needs

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting no NFIs available for IDPs



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting mosquito nets as their primary NFI need



### NFI needs: mosquito nets

Top five assessed counties reporting mosquito nets as their primary NFI need

Akobo	21%	■
Maridi	18%	■
Ayod	14%	■
Uror	12%	■
Fashoda	11%	■

### NFI needs: plastic sheeting

Top five assessed counties reporting plastic sheeting as their primary NFI need

Panyijjar	68%	■
Mayendit	48%	■
Leer	44%	■
Kajo-keji	19%	■
Fashoda	11%	■

### NFI needs: blankets

Top five assessed counties reporting blankets as their primary NFI need

Terekeka	53%	■
Malakal	33%	■
Magwi	30%	■
Kajo-keji	25%	■
Lainya	23%	■

### NFI needs: pots

Top five assessed counties reporting cooking pots as their primary NFI need

Mvolo	22%	■
Maridi	18%	■
Mundri East	18%	■
Fangak	17%	■
Uror	16%	■



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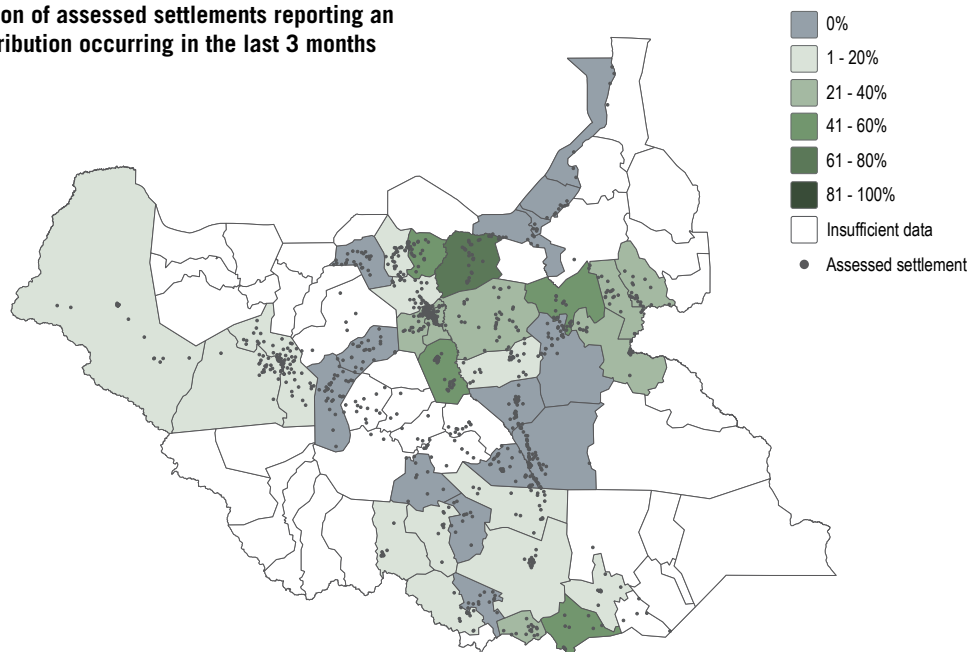
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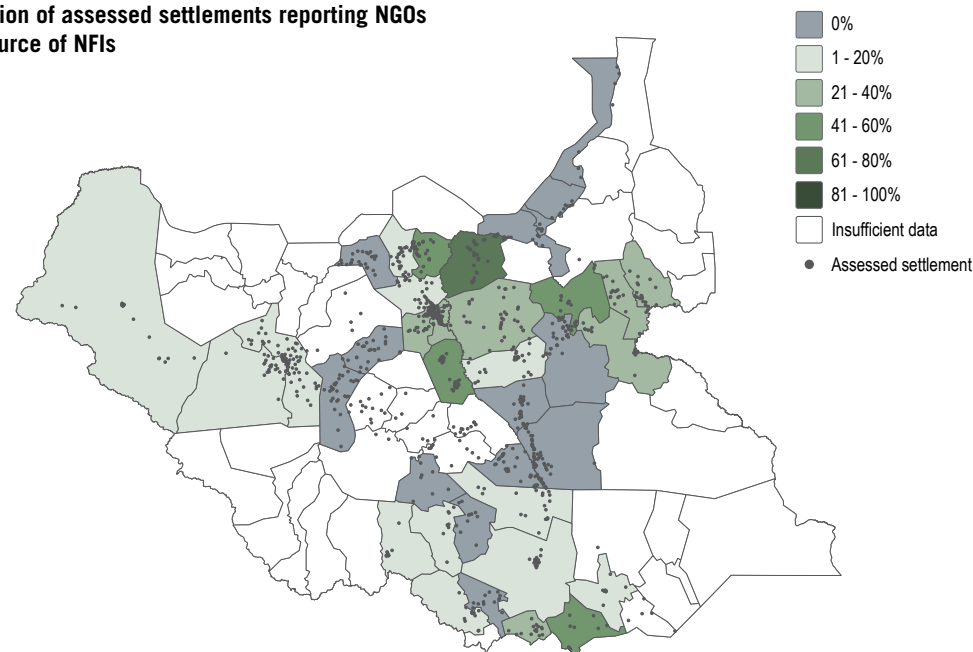
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### NFI availability

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting an NFI distribution occurring in the last 3 months



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting NGOs as a source of NFIs



### NFI source: NGO

Top five assessed counties reporting receiving NFIs through an NGO

Nyirol	75%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	68%	<div></div>
Fangak	59%	<div></div>
Akobo	38%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	33%	<div></div>

### NFI source: local community

Top five assessed counties reporting receiving NFIs from the local community

Nyirol	60%	<div></div>
Akobo	54%	<div></div>
Uror	32%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	28%	<div></div>
Ulang	25%	<div></div>

### NFI source: market

Top five assessed counties reporting purchasing NFIs from a market

Akobo	33%	<div></div>
Magwi	30%	<div></div>
Duk	13%	<div></div>
Fashoda	11%	<div></div>
Torit	11%	<div></div>

### NFI source: pre-displacement

Top five assessed counties reporting bringing NFIs from their pre-displacement location

Nyirol	95%	<div></div>
Lainya	54%	<div></div>
Terekeka	47%	<div></div>
Akobo	46%	<div></div>
Uror	44%	<div></div>